## Amnsements and fileetings Co-Night,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—" Aida,"

BLOU OFFICA HOUSE—" THE Snow Flower."

BLOU OFFICA HOUSE—" THE Snow Flower."

BLOU STREATH — " Chief Families."

PALLY THE ATEL — " Our First Families."

PALLY THE ATEL — " Norsh's Vow." BOOTH'S THEATHE "Clos fells,
DALY THEATHE "Our Fiest Fine lies,"
FIFTH AVENUE THEATHE "North's Vow,"
HAVIRIT'S THEATHE "Rivels,"
MADDON SQUARE THEATHE "Hazel Kirke."
NILLO'S GARDEN. "My Partner."
FAIR THEATHE "Article 47"
FAN FRANCISCO MINSTERLS "Our Torchlight Parade,"
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTERLS "Our Torchlight Parade,"
WALLACK'S THEATHE "The Gov'hor."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
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Dusiness Koines " ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. New-York—No. 1.238 Broadway, corner Thirty-first-st.; No. 308 West Twenty-third-st., corner Eighth-ave; No. 760 Third-ave, corner Forty-eventh-st.; No. 92 East Fourte-arth-st., corner Union-square; No. 2.386 Fourte-ave, (Hariem.) Washington—No. 1.322 F-st. London—No. 26 Bedford-st., Strand. Paris—No. 9 Rus Seribs.

## New-York Daily Eribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Founds.-Great scarcity exists in St. Petersburg, and in various provinces of Russia, - The Irish agnators intend to call several hundred tenants from mek-rented estates as witnesses at the approaching trials, = 1 mrteen men were killed by the breaking of the twisting apparatus at a collery in Mous, Belgium, yesterday. The score in the London walking match at 12:30 this morning was: Rowell 416; Lattlewood 360 and 5 laps, and Dobler

Domestic.-The Republicans have elected the Governor and four Courte smen in Tennoscoe, The California Legislature is still in doubt. New-Jersey is close on the vote for Governor, and the official vote will be required to decide the resn'(. General Gardeld was presented with speech. - A radroad collision in Lynn, Mass., resulted in the death of one man. There was meeting of the Canal Board at Albany yesterday, A Mississips River steamer, Robert Mitchell, was sunk near Mem-phis Wednesday afternoon. Thirty-four additional cases of small-pox were reported in San Francisco Wednesday, - A policeman and a colored boy were fatally shot at a Republican celebration in Kentucky on Wednesday night. Me. = The Cabinet will reassemble next Satu The Treasury Department has purchase 250,000 onness of fine silver for comage. Agent Berry has arrived at Denver and placed him-

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Republicans continued to be elated over the results of the elections yesterday. and the Democrats bitterly denounced John Kelly as responsible for their defeat; a meeting was held in Tammany Hall, and Mr. Kelimade a speech. - The Society of Me channeal Engineers held a meeting.

Three witnesses were examined in the Pailp forgery case.

The Warren Court of Inquiry resumed its sittings. — The thirteenth regatia of the Columbia College Boat Club took place. - An explosion in a powder-mil at Mountain View, N. J., Wednesday, fatally injured two men. —— Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (412½ grains) 87.71 cents Stocks opened weak and declined, afterward were illustrating, and closed feverish at a partial

THE WEATHER -TRIBUNK local observations in dicate partly cloudy or cloudy weather, with ligh rains and slight changes in temperature, followed by clearing weather. Thermometer yesterday, Highest, 61°; lowest, 48°; average, 54%.

The Rev. J. Hyatt Smith's Republicanism is couched for by himself in strong terms. He announces that he has always been a Republican, and proposes to remain one. Though sunported by Greenbackers, his financial principles are those represented by the Resumption Act. He is also a strong Protectionist.

A distinguished statesman once boasted that he had often been called a rascal, but nobody had ever said he was an emphasized fool. There was a time when Mr. William H. Barnum could have said the same thing, but it has passed. He can be called both things now without doing more than half justice to

The indictment by the British Crown of six frish political leaders, including Messrs, Parpell, Biggar and Dillon, marks an important stage in the land agitation which has convulsed Ireland and caused so much concern in England. The immediate effect of this step will doubtless be an open breach between the Irish Home Rule members and the Gladstone Administration, with displays of greater popular hostility to it in Ireland.

The grief of British journals at the Democratic defeat, because it destroys all prospect of Free Trade, confirms aptly the Republican warnings that home industry was in danger. Had the Democratic party succeeded, foreign manufacturers would have believed that the country was about to abandon Protection, and their efforts would have been redoubled to lower the tariff, by the liberal use of money and mendacious pamphlets.

A joke from Democratic sources at this season is refreshing. The owls in Washington who are still predicting a Democratic House say they will get it by the help of the Greenbackerswho could not give it to them if they would. But the Democratic party is in a nice condition tust now to seek allies! This is equivalent to an invitation to the Greenbackers to fall in or their section, and is ready at all times to

the funeral procession and enjoy the privilege of being buried with the corpse.

Perhaps the most gratifying feature of the Congressional elections, next to the Republican majority in the House, is the election of twelve Republican members from Southern and Border States. The sagacity of those leaders of the party who insisted upon a camp ign in some of the Republican Congressional Districts in the South is vindicated. With these twelve voles turned the other way, the next House would be Democratic. Mr. Edward McPherson expresses the fear that the Democratic Governors of these States will withhold the certificates from the men elected, and give them to Democrats, who were not elected, to make the organization of the House Democratic. It is hardly probable that any Southern Governor will be so bold in crime as to do this thing. The country knows that a Republican Congressman elected in the South in these days, is elected after fraud and terrorism have done their worst against him, and the retribution for such a theft would be speedy and overwhelming. Giving the Democrats the two now remaining doubtful Districts, the Republicans will have a majority of thirteen. This is not huge, but it is too big to steal.

Mr. Barnum will do well to stop right where he is. The business public are in no mood to tolerate seditious fooling. No human being in New-York doubts that the State has honestly and irrevocably gone Republican. To threaten to thwart the will of the people is a folly, because Mr. Barnum can no more do it than ride into heaven on one of his mules. But it is also a crime, because, to the extent to which anybody supposed him to represent his party, it would mean delay, confusion and disaster. Let Mr. Barnum stop his vaporing about fraud, and step down and out. Otherwise he can only escape being ridiculous by becoming infamous. The mingled absurdity and mendacity of his claim will be apparent to all who in this State has been ascertained. The Trib-UNE estimates General Garfield's majority to-day, as it did yesterday, at from 22,000 to 25,000. In the table of county majorities which is printed elsewhere, hardly half a dozen counties are merely estimated. In all other cases, either the exact vote is given, or an estimate which has been made in the locality and telegraphed by the impartial agents of the Associated Press. The majority thus obtained is 22,205. which exact returns from the remaining counties will probably increase to 25,000, When Mr. Baruum runs his head against figures like these he doesn't burt the figures.

FRANK TALK WITH THE SOUTH

The Southern newspapers are in error in saying that the result of the election shows that the North draws the line of sectionalism deeper than ever. The North draws no new line, and would gladly obliterate the old one drawn by slavery and rebellion. The right of every man to a free ballot is not a sectional question. The right of every citiz a to express his own political views without tection to American industry is not a sectional question. The maintenance of a sound currency and of the public credit is not a sectional question. These are the issues upon the way in a new adjustment of political forces ality from the legally and fairly expressed verwhich the Republican party made its fight and in that section. The South, if it remains diet of the people. But there is still, we grieve meation by the new Cincinnati Southern line; won its victory. Whatever of sectional feeling there was in the centest, we beg to assure the people of the South, came from the solidity of their own section, pledged in advance by their delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. and from the action of their representatives in Congress. The Southern Congressmen at terests. tacked the election laws because they trenched upon the old beaten and discredited theory of no overtures of any sort to Southern men as first effice in the Republic, there has been runnosed was drowned in the sea of blood poured out during the four years' war. They tried to take away the constitutional right of the policy as their own, join with it in securing Presid at to command the Army, and proposed to make of the National troops an allen force, powerless under certain conditions within the borders of a State. This action raised a serious apprelension in the North that the power of the Nation was not fully recognized in the South, and that the State Rights heresy was to be resuscitated. Then we honestly befieved, and had good reason for believing, that the men controlling the politics of the South systematically suppressed a large portion of the Republican vote in that section, and thus deprived that party of much of the power which its voting strength entitled it to wield.

motives. Let us rather look to the future. What is the South going to do now? The toolishness of its past political action must be plain to all its intelligent citizens. Why not take a new departure? Northern Bourbonism has done nothing for the South and never will do anything. The Democrats have recently had control of both branches of Congress. What beneficial legislation have they adopted affecting the Southern States ! They have frittered away a great deal of money in petty local works of small good to anybody save the contractors; but what important improvement for the advantage of Southern commerce can they point to? The opening of the mouth of the Mississippi was a Republican measure. So was the Texas Pacific Railroad and the great undertaking of making a first-class scaport of Galveston Bay. When the Republicans went out of power in Congress they had already given earnest attention to the vast problem of improving the channel of the Mississippi, confining its current within its banks and reclaiming the millions of acres of rich alluvial lands rendered worthless by its overflow. No one was more interested in this problem than General Garfield. He recurred to it in his letter of acceptance, and spoke of the vital importance of the great river and its tributaries to the whole country, and the need of giving exceptional consideration to the safety of their navigation.

The South will find in General Garfield a liberal, broad-minded, patriotic Chief Magistrate, without a particle of sectional prejudice. He will be just as ready to a d wise and proper measures for the benefit of the commerce of the South as for that of the North. Why not take the hand he offers, and accept him cordially as the President of the whole country Northern capital and Northern industry are ready to flow into the Southern States. They only wait for assurance that they will meet the same conditions found in the Westabsolute security, honest, friendly treatment, and equal rights, social and political. Now is the time to begin a new era in Southern affairs. In every State there are men of brains and large political influence who see the folly of continuing the alliance with Northern Bourbons. Will they have the courage to break away from it? The next few months will show. We want to assure them now that the Republican party bears no ill-will toward them

give them hearty welcome to the broad platform of National principles upon which it stands.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

It is fortunate that the next President will come into office with a good working Republican majority in the House to sustain him. President Hayes has been embarrassed in this respect to an extent which few appreciate. His wisest suggestions have been treated with indifference. The House has constantly manifested hostility toward him and his Cabinet, in every possible way, so that the most important function of the President has been to stop mischievous legislation by his veto. Naturally, the performance of this duty has only intensified the antagenism between the Executive and the Congressional 'majority. lfow bad for the country this has been, those can judge who remember the deep sigh of relief which all practical men have been glad to draw whenever Congress adjourned. It was not in the power of the Confederate Brigadiers, fortunately, to do great harm, because the President's veto barred the way. But they have cost the country heavily, by creating anxiety and apprehension, and keeping every branch of industry and trade on the tack during the ession of Congress.

With profound thankfulness we may say there is an end of this ignorant and corrupt meddling with the business interests of the country. Bills have been offered, and favorably considered in committees, as every wellinformed lobbyist at Washington or operator in Well Street knows, for no other purpose than to blackmail some corporation or interest, or to affect the price of some stock. It is literally true that scores of such bilis are now lying in the committees or on the Speaker's table. Had the next Congress been Democratic it would have been necessary for the President to interfere continually, by personal advice or by formal veto, to prevent harm. But the same party will now be represented in the White House and in the Speaker's chair, and will become responsible for legislation, at least so far know how definitely the result of the election as to prevent the passage of dangerous measures. The same sense of carnest regard for the welfare of the country and for the success of the party, as a whole, which has governed the Executive, will now govern the organization of the House. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the

same intelligent regard for the public interest may govern in the Sénate also. It is true that the Democrats claim the majority in the California, Florida, and Nevada Legislatures, and may, therefore, hope for a numerical majority in the Senate. But they are depending upon several Senators whose relations with the Democratic party are peculiat. Mr. Mahone, of Virginia, for example, is ostracized by his party as a mutineer, and his relations with Republicans in his own State are such that it might be easier for him to act with the Republicans upon all National questions than to act with the Democrats. Mr. Davis, of Illinois, has called himself idmanished by a tremendou, majority in Illihas probably been quite cared of the notion prejudice to his social standing or business Independent for the Presidency, or could elect removed all danger of dispute as to the main relations is not a sectional question. Pro- bim if nominated. There are nt least two question. No pretext is left the Democracy for Southern Senators, who are counted as Demothe Southern people upon new and practical Lonquestions which concern their material in-

such. Its doors are open. Its policy is known men at the South, who can a neerely alopt its equal rights and a free ballot for all citizens, and make its cause their own in the States in which they live, the Republican party will welcome them. It has no occasion to ask the aid, or to make any trades or bargains, with any man who does not accept its principles in good faith. Sustained by the coustained, the intelligence, and the interest of the Northern people, the Republican purty has nothing to fear in the future, except infidelity to its trust, that men who wish to help in making this the grandest and most pro-perous nation of the earth should cease to cripple themselves for Well, the struggle is over, and we need not all usefulness by a blind and stupid sectionlook back to the past to discuss its causes and alism. The Republican party at present closely resembles some excellent establishments in this city, in one respect. The doors are open Visitors are welcome, and alnes are welcome. But at the entrance is the notice: "No ped-" lers need apply."

NOW THAT IT IS OVER. Now that the campaign is over, Republicans have the satisfaction of reflecting that nothing occurred from the adjournment of the Chicago Convention until the day of election to make them ashamed of their party or its candidates. The party selected for its nominees men who had not lived in a corner-men widely known to the country for the conspicuous part they had taken in its public affairs. The assaults made upon them only resulted in strengthening the confidence of the intelligent classes of voters in their worth and capacity. At the opening of the contest the Republican journals and leaders addressed their arguments to the intelligence and patriotism of the American people, and they never descended from the high plane on which they first took their stand to bandy slang with their opponents or indulge in personal abuse of the Democratic candidates. So far as the Republican side is concerned, the campaign has been thoroughly clean and decent. No man who bore a prominent part in it need feel now that he is less a gentleman than when it began, and no Republican voter need abate one jot of the pride he felt in his party's name and fame when the struggle opened.

At the outset the Republican campaign was chiefly prosecuted upon the Southern issue. This was inevitable from the fact that Demoeratic success was only possible by reason of the solidity of the s ction lately in rebellion. and also from the recent behavior of the representatives of that section in Congress, in seeking to nullify the results of the war and in setting up again the dangerous heresy of secession. which had cost the lives of half a million of men. The Southern question held a foremost place to the end of the contest, but there soon arose two others which occupied a large share of public attention-the business question and the labor question. Business men saw that the history of the Democratic party and its present composition and purposes gave reason for the gravest apprehension that its success would imperil the presperity of the country by shaking its credit, debasing its currency, breaking up its banking system, and disturbing the settled

inquire into the record of the party thus menac-

avowals. On this triple issue of the maintenance of the results of the war, the security of business interests, and the protection of American industry, the Republican canvass was prosecuted with energy, vigor and dignity. It spoke arbitration, after all. directly to the brains and consciences of the people. The voters were asked to continue the Republican party in control of the Executive department of the Government, and put it again in possession of the Legislative department, because that party had carried the country safely through the trials of war and of peace, securing for it national unity, liberty, equal rights, a strong credit, a sound currency, and unexampled business prosperity, and because in its record and its aims it offered the best guarantee for the future safety and welfare of the Republic.

How was it with the other party? What sort of a canvass did it conduct? Are its members proud of its work to-day? Can they look back with a feeling of satisfaction on the events and utterances of the past five months? Have the tone and temper of their campaign been such as they approve, now that its heat and passion are fast vanishing? The Democracie leaders opened the canva s in a spirit of considerable fairness, and set out to discuss the powers of the National and State Government with the election laws as a text, and an appeal for harmony and good-will between the sections as an eloquent peroration. They soon found that the record their party had made for itself was not defensible with the weapons of fair argument. Seeing that they were losing ground, they changed their tactics and resorted to personal abuse of General Garfield. From that time to the end they filled the air with vituperative cries. Such a spectacle has rarely been seen before. A great party deliberately abandoned all its distinctive issues and engaged in a frantic effort to pull down the candidate of the opposing organization by slanderous attacks upon his character. For the first time in our political history, a whole party turned blackguard and sought success by making Billingsgate take the place of logic. If a census could be made today of the Democrats who are ashamed of their party, the roll would be a long and an instructive one. But no such census could be made of Republicans, because from Mame to Cali forms no Republican can be found who is not proud of the work his party has done since it placed its ticket in the field last June and an-

pealed to the judgment of the American people, THE JACK-KATEL-WHO GETS IT? We had hoped that the Presidential campaign of 1880 would be brought to a close without any unsettled questions or disputes en Independent, was formerly a Republican, is either as to the event or any of the subordinate issues arising out of the canva-s. Thanks to the nois that his State will want no more of him righteens indignation excited in the minds of adopted for steady cropping with corn or the after 1882 if he acts with the Democrats, and | the American people by the methods and practices of Mr. Barnum's Ma ional Committee, the that the Democratic party might nominate an overwhelming victory of the Republicans has objecting to the formal declaration of the reerats, whose relations with their own party are | sult, nor is there any peg on which to hang on such as to reader them suitable persons to lead appeal to a tribunal of doubtful constitutionsolidly Democratic, can hope for nothing, as to say, one question open, the settlement of these Senators must be aware. He will be the which bids fair to involve heart-baroing and a scanty population of ignorant, inchersive best friend and the only real friend of the contention, and any, perhaps, render neces- people, living in tog cabins in exactly the same South who will open the way for a division of sary the appointment of a high court of arbitra-

The Republican party, we hope, will make that, parallel with the great contention over the methods of agriculture who would a tile in lace a brisk and at times very exciling compeand orasors for the Line's Jack-knife. It began with the campaign and broke out as if by commen consent and universal impulse, without so much even as a formal announcement of the terms of the game or the prize to be contended for. The outbreak was so general and the lying so vigorous and variegas d all along the line, that THE TELEVISION very early suggested that it could only be accounted for upon the theory that the Democratic party had started a go-asyou-please match, open to all comers, for the Liar's Jack-knife and championship. Upon and nothing to propose in the present, except this the lying increased in volume and vehemence. From all parts of the country there were new eatries daily. The new comers played recklessly; the earlier ones increased their bids; Imagination spread her wines and Fancy lifted her pinions for loftier flights. It was a great game from the beginning. It taxed human credulity out of sight. The lie with circumstance was belstered with lying affidavits, and the signers of the affidavits were themseives inventions and myths. Perjary flowed in naturally; then followed theft, and close on its heels forgery. History furnishes no parallel for this contest, either in the num- growth and prosperity. One thing should be borne ber and eagerness of the players or the vigor of the game. Had Baron Munchausen been seated at this game be would have thrown up his hand and set back his chair in despair.

Without undertaking to keep the run of the game. The Tribune has endeavored to mark here and there the most distinguished bids, and note in a general way which player was ahead. We have had occasion to notice several plays that seemed at the time to put the player beyond competition, and once or twice at some specially andacious play we have thought that the game was up and that the knife should be awarded. But, such is the fertility of the Democratic mind, almost immediately there came a lie from some newspaper or committeeman that skipped ahead and left the event again in doubt. So now the playing has been so desperate—especially during the past fortnight, or since Mr. Barnum bas fairly thrown himself into the game-and the whole thing is so close, we do not see how it can be settled except upon the award of a commission of arbitration. For it is a question now whether the jack-knife should go to the slap-dash liar, who invented his story and dropped it when found out, as many newspapers have done, or to the ealm and persistent bar, who put up such a lie, for instance, as the one about "Judge Swayne " vs. Garfield," and kept it standing after everybody knew it was false; whether it should be awarded to the largest single lie or the longest series of little ones; whether affidavits and perjury should count, or the theft of dispatches come in, or how forgery should be classed. All these things seem to complicate the question and make it difficult to award the knife. The difficulty of a satisfactory settlement is increased, too, by the circumstance that the defeat of the Democratic party leaves these competitors nothing but the knife to look for, and makes each one the more eager for the possession of the sole prize.

There is, indeed, one way out. It will be remembered that in the first recorded game, the clergyman who came upon the bays enconditions of its trade and finance. Working- gaged in it, after expressing his astonishment,

men awoke to the realization of the fact that said: "Why, boys, I have sold the stakes the whole tariff system, upon which their work "life";—whereapon the boy who held the stakes "Black-Eyed Susan." Mr. Wills tojoins: "If also the whole tariff system, upon which their work "life";—whereapon the boy who held the stakes reflect that I alone am responsible for the the whole tariff system, upon which their work and living wages largely depend, was directly said: "The biggest yet! The knife's yours." reflect that Lalone am responsible for the first two and living wages largely depend, was directly menaced by a place, hostile declaration in the lit occurs to us that Chairman Barnum can acts; that the old tale on which "Black Ered 82 sun" is founded is onen to any writer menaced by a plain, hostile declaration in the Democratic platform; and when they came to settle this great game as sammarily by issuing having, in fact, been written on if; and that he father, and the platform; and when they came to settle this great game as sammarily by issuing having, in fact, been written on if; and that he father's last not is presented almost as to just one more Address. He need only say in father's last not is presented, almost as it was seninquire into the record of the party thus menacing their interests, they found that its nitering their interests, they found that its nitering their interests, they found that its nitering the descent in this ances this year were in exact bue with its former | "been truthful, honorable, and decent in this | "been truthful, honorable, and decent in this "campaign," and the American people would immediately respond: "The three higgest: "Give him the kuife." But Mr. Barnum isn't impets as time went on." "Give him the knife." But Mr. Barnum isn't issuing addresses now, and it is believed he has left town. So it will have to be settled by

> THOMAS HUGHESTS COLONY. Sir Henry Lawrence, one of the noblest

figures in the long line of heroea and statesmen

who built up the British Empire in India, used

to say that "a right mixture of romance and "reality is what best takes a man through the world," Mr. Hughes has neted on this metto in founding his colony in Tennessee. The beauty of the site chosen for the settlement, the virgin forests that cover the land, the clear, rapid streams that traverse it, the cutdoor life which the climate makes enjoyable at all seasons of the year, the isolation from the commonplace life of old communities, the social ties developed between the colonists, thrown together under new conditions of labor and liv- | whole collection. New-York's majority for Gas ing, all appeal strongly to the remantic side of human nature, and will draw to Rugby a class of people who want to see something else in mother-earth than a capacity to produce corn and potatoes. People will join the colony who would not be attracted by the ordinary conditions and promises of farm-life in a new country, and whom no influences could move out of the grooves of custem save those that act powerfully upon the imagination. Fortunately for the success of the colony, Mr. Hughes and his American associates have had a practical eye to the realities as well as the .omance of the ocality. They have not bought the land for the waterfalls that leap into the rocky gorges, or | lies. for the rhododendrous that blossom on the mountain slopes. The value of the seil for agriculture has been tested by careful scientific age to speak the truth about General Garneld, and examination. Now that so much attention is attracted to the Cumberland Plateau by Mr. Hughes's visit

and public addresses, it may be interesting to

recall the face that it was traversed last winter

Smalley saw a portion of the tract bought for the flugby colony, and a great deal of the plateau land lying south of it and resembling it in all essential features. His letters, pubhabed last December and January, gave an impartial description of the country and its reconrect. They pictured a rolling table-land, devated nearly 2,000 feet above one sea-level, very sparsely settled and covered for the most part with oak openings; the climate remarkably ice, the winters being unid and agreeable and tam breezes; the soil than and light and not small grains, but retaining fertilizers well and exceptionally well inted for apples, penches, grapes and root-crops; good pasturage in the woods the year round, the grass curing itself so immunity from lung complaints and mularial inducaces; valuable deposits of coal; good ruce fishion their ancestors lived a century versant with the events of the past five months industrious farmers trained in Northern tracts at prices ranging from \$1 to \$3 an acre, that undisturbed possession by the last owner has quieted coefficing claims.

The Rugby enterprise, it should be undertood, is not exclusively an English affair. A Boston gentleman, Mr. Franklin W. Smith, was its projector, and brought the scheme to the ottention of Mr. Hughes and his English coadjutors, who joined it with money and colonists in good time to launch it successfully. American farmers or mechanics who desire to connect themselves with the colony are of course just as welcome as though they came from the other side of the Atlantic. There is, moreover, plenty of room apon the platean for other enterprises of a similar character. A dozen colo-nies could find at once locations as good as phony was one of Haydu's-"L'Ours"-and was Rugby, though not possessing the advantage of the control of sc large a body of land, and a hundred new settlements could easily get a footing under circumstances favorable to their in mind, however, by all intending emigrants to the plateau-it is no place for lazy people. Hard | last is a pretty trifle in five parts, an overwork and some capital will be required to enable a settler to get in the way of earning a hving. Settlement in a forest is a very different thong from going upon an open prairie where the rich soil is ready for the plough. The West is the best place for poor farmers who have little to begin with besides their hands. But to men who have a little money to fall back on, and who desire to find a climate that is at the same time mild and invigorating, Rugby and the adjacent table-land of the Cumberland Plateau ofter many attractions.

If there is any difficulty, as has been reported, concerning the rights of naturalized 'American citizens revisiting their old homes in Alsaco or Lorraine, it arises from the fact that we have no treaty with the German Empire as such. We have a treaty with the North German Confederation, which was merged in the new Empire, and separate treaties with Baden, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Hesse, but none of these apply to the annexed provinces of Alsace and Lorraine if the German Gov. ernment should see fit to raise the point. Heretofore the Berlin Cabinet has wisely regarded the treaty of 1868 as applicable to all the provinces. It the local authorities in the annexed provinces should refuse to recognize it, and their action should be sustained at Berlin, it will be the duty of our Government to take prompt steps for the nego tiation of a new treaty broad enough to cover all the territory of the Empire.

For the full and almost complete vote of Connectient by towns, as published exclusively in THE TRIBUNE of Wednesday morning, we are indebted to the courtesy and enterprise of The Hartford Eccuing Post, to which paper the press of Connecticut is in the habit of looking for the earliest and most trustworthy election returns. Through the facilities thus afforded, THE TRIBUNE was enabled to give the detailed vote of Connecticut for President on the morning after election with more falness and correctness than the Connecticut papers themselves. The Post issued extra editions up to midnight of election day, giving the returns as received.

Miss Jerrold, the daughter of the author, has published a letter expressing indignation over Mr. W.

men awoke to the realization of the fact that said: "Why, boys, I never told a lie in my G. Wille's change of plot in her father's play of "Black Eyed Susan," Mr. Wills relative

There are threats of a Republican exodus from

Coffee-Pot Wallnee's career as a Secutor has been pped in the bud. The Republican majority in the Consylvania Legislature will be over 60, Wallace has nothing to do but travel about the country and exhibit that coffee-rot. There's millions in it, and millions may be said to have come out of it,

A dispatch came to this office from Patabare vesterday afternoon, asking if it were true that John Kelly had been shot and killed. Then seem to be plenty of Democrats who wish it were,

Hancock thinks the " will of the people has been thwarted." It seems to have been in the Sold South, but it had a pretty it a swing in the North

Rumors were circulating in various parts of the country yesterday that New-York State had gots Democratic. They were based upon Mr. Barnum's last lie, which is the weakest of the field is too great to be shaken by lies or by any possible cross of fraud. The mere attempt to start a doubt about the result, shows what would have happened had the Republican majority been a small one.

A New-Jersey carpet-bagger writes that it h rumored in that forlorn country that a contribution s to be taken up to buy a tur boat and a rope for the purpose of towing the State down the coast and anchoring if off Fort Sumter as an attachment to South Carolina. He wishes to know if the rumor is true. It being morely a "local issue," THE TABLENE cannot decide, but the correspondent is bettered to General Hancock, or Senator Randolph.

Congratulate the country, Barnum, that It had the good sense to decline to awailow any of your

the only Democrat of prominence who had the courto sink to it during the entire camp 'go. Now that the fight is over he says: "We declared early to the early as what we here take leave to repeat, that Garfield is a person of communitive intellect, of valummous experience in pu die nifairs, incapable alies recall the face that it was traversed last winter on foot and on horseback by a staff correspondent of fire Tribunes, Mr. E. V. Smalley, whose errand was to learn its netual merits for colonization by Northern farmers. Mr. Smalley saw a portion of the tract bought for

> Dittenheeter's diplomatic genius seems to could him to a foreign appointment. A \$200 conclus-

General Hancock says that he hoped, had be been cleeted, to have accomplished some "foateral re-forms in the management of the Government," "Glorious" ones, probably. That is just what the country was atraid of.

There are symptoms of a futile Democraticus of fraud. All right. If it does the poor follows any good, let them lift it.

Nobody seems to doubt President Gudelly ability to run his own administration. He will not be a "Superb" President.

It looks now as if the Democratic purity would be able to pull itself together in time for the coupsign of 1908.

Is English still taking care of Indiana? He said he was able to, you remember. It looks very much as if Indiana had taken care of hum.

Southern press comments are pretty well matel in the opinion that the Solid South will speedly dissolve. Of course it will. It was sold for a resteration of the principles of Lee and Jackson, but the elections have shown those princip as to be deal beyond hope of reservedion. There is nothing for the South to be solid for any longer.

While Roupton is as "portdexed" as he would have been if another male had kicken from

MUSIC AND THE DEAMA.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY RELIEVESAL The first public rehears al of the Symphony Society a large part of the galleres. The catra, conducted by Dr. Damrosch, played Rearchestra, conducted by Dr. Datarosch, played Bectleover's "Egment" overture. Brahma's first symptomy and Liszt's symptomic poem "Mazerpa."

Mr. Georg Henschel, the baritome, whose popularity in Loudon had aroused much interest and curiosity among the musical public here, sang the aria "Revence, Timotheus cries," from Handel's "Abxandre's Fenst," and an aria from Weber's "Enzyanthe," As an encore to the Handel's scherten, he sang Carissum's "Victorie, mio cape," accommanying himself a the piano. He was very warroly received. The same tengramme will be performed at the first concert of the Society, which takes place to-morrow evening.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL. The bad weather last night had hatte effect on the numbers of the numbers which assemblid at the Metropolitan Concert Half to listen to the programme Mr. Thomas capitally played. The most important of the other works were Abert's adaptation of the Bach Prelade, Chorate and Fugue, Wagner's "Siegfried Idyli," Dvorak's third "Siavonie Ehapsady," the "Carneval Romain overture of Brisoz, and a new suite by Massenet, "Le Roman d'Arlequin." This ture (a quaset little gique), "L'entrés d'Arleque," "Reverie de Colombine," "La Sérémide d' Arlequie," and a finale. It is short, bright and malouieus, and without being very original or m. todieus, and without being very original of striking has grace of form and shows ingenuity in treatment. It seems likely to become a favorite. The orchestra was in excellent form, and played unusually well.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE. It was incorrectly stated, the other day, in this journal, that the inventor of the double stage, in use at the Madison Square Theatre, is Mr. Nelson Waldron. The double stage is, in fact, the invention of Mr. Steele Mackaye, the manager of the theatre-by whom, also, it has been patented, Mr. Waldron was merely the constructor of it. Mr. Mackaye's drama of "Hazei Kirke" is still current at this theatre, but several changes have been made in the east of parts; so that its performance offer points of novelty. Mr. Mackaye himself is actual old Dunaton Kirke, Mr. Couldock is with the travel-ling company of this theatre, now in Indiana.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOIDS. Minnie Hauk is to sing at Nice this winter in Carmen" and "Mignon."

The cantata sung at the dedication of the Cologne Cathedral was written by E. Riterhaus and com-

Mr. Dittman has formed a new concert company. which includes Mas Fritsch, sorrano, Wilhelm, violinist, and Constantin Sternberg, planist.

Miss Kate Claxton, as Powerette, is seen with satisfaction at the Bijou Opera House, and the incidental avalanche scene is worked skulfuily and creates

pleased excitement. Mr. J. L. Hatton will shortly return to London -sailing nence to-morrow. His play of " The Queen of Rohemia" will be represented at the Madison Square Theatre.

Locke Richardson will begin a course of his excellent hakespearean Recitals, at Orange, New-Jersey, November 8, and at a later period will effect his reentrance—which is sure to be warmly wei-

his reentrance-whiel comed-in New-York. Mr. Grau's French Opera Company will appear again in this city March 28, at either the Park of Booth's Theatre. The company sailed last week for Hayana and Mexico, after giving fifty perform-ances in New York, and meeting with a remaners-

tive success. Salvini will sail for America to-morrow, and is